

# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

VOL. VI—No. 287.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 27, 1827.

Terms, \$3 in advance.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 55 Market street, four doors below Second street, North side—where SUBSCRIPTIONS are received, and also at No. 115 Chesnut street, opposite the Post-Office.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### LINES.

The bleak winds of winter come sweeping around,  
The rivers are bound in their chains;  
The naked boughs rock to the tempest's hoarse sound,  
And heavy dews freeze as it rains.

Then let us draw near to our home-cherished blaze,  
And reflect while thus warm and secure,  
That thousands are wretched whole nights and whole days,  
With the hunger and cold they endure.

Then come, let us praise that dear Being above,  
Who grants us these blessings we share;  
For all we enjoy are the fruits of his love,  
And his mercy beams every where.

Thou needy, afflicted wretch, with thine eye,  
He stills his father and guide,  
And he who will form on his mercy rely,  
He will bless thee hereafter provide.

ELLEN.

### TO MARY.

Mary, I saw thee on the day  
That smiled in this year;  
Thy smiles so cheerful and so gay,  
Dispel'd our doubts far, away,  
And left us thought to fear.

Mary, I saw thee yesterday-morn,  
Thy smiles had fled;  
Disease had touch'd thy tender form,  
And thou hadst borne the pining storm,  
And wail'd against death's door.

I need not say my prayers are thine,  
For thou dost know full well;  
But hope that thou may'st shortly find  
Returning health, and peace of mind—  
And now, sweet friend, farewell.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1827.

### TO MY QUILL.

Companion of each lonely hour,  
Through every change, how true thou still;  
Thou dost to soothe affliction's power,  
My slender quill.

When'er my heart's with grief oppress'd,  
Thou dost my tears detain;  
Thou calm'st the tumult of my breast,  
My dearest pen.

Thou slender, dear, bewitching thing,  
Thou dost no charms to others owe,  
Yet in thy power thou dost bring,  
Can'st thou be so true?

There's not a friend I yet have known,  
In whom like thee, I can confide;  
The secrets that to thee are shown,  
None know beside.

Through the remainder of my days,  
With joys my vacant moments fill;  
And may we both in virtue's ways,  
Be guided still.

When in my service thou art grown old,  
And I have ceased thy guide to be,  
Then may some partial friend behold  
My love for thee.

PRIVADO.

### A TALE.

What clouds my brow?—ask me not;  
It brings upon my mind my care-worn lot—  
It tells me of the many joys I've lost,  
While on life's ocean tempest tost.  
Joy I have, but for that I never gain;  
That calm, pure feeling, in this soul will reign.  
There was a time when I could be as gay  
As any of the wild, unthinking throng;  
That careless roan on in life's young day,  
Nor dream of ill as they would joyous sing.  
There was a time, this brow was calm and fair,  
But ah! now o'er my face, fate's dark shadowy;  
Each moment now comes burden'd with new care,  
And all my joys have long since passed away.

There was a time I never dream'd of care,  
And my young fancy, though it oft would roam,  
Could never define a feeling like despair,  
Yet now this bosom is that feeling's home.  
And the bright hopes that oft my fancy gleam,  
Have fled from this my fading dream.  
There was a time a father's smile lit up  
The purest feelings of my bosom bore;  
That time has fled, and sorrow fills my cup—  
I now must mourn that father is no more.  
There was a time, but why, why should I tell  
Of the dear father whom each joy did share?  
Oh! at the thought the burning tear doth swell—  
Mark that green soil—how now it sleeps there.

Years may roll on, this bosom know no rest;  
But ah! her magic dream shall haunt still  
The deep recesses of her brother's breast,  
While one pure feeling in his heart doth thrill.  
Yes, dear companion of my boyish hours,  
When calm, sweet, spotless lives were ours,  
When hand in hand with lighted hearts we stray'd  
Through youth's bright days, and undimmed joy,  
Look'd on to ripen years, nor thought that we  
That lived so joyous and so tranquilly,  
Should ever drink the cup of misery.

The world to us how joyous was it, when  
We knew not that each pleasure had its share;  
We felt no ill, for ah! we knew not then,  
That our bright hopes would soon be laid in care.  
There is a scene that years can never dim—  
'Twas that dear sister at the death-bed of him,  
Our noble parent; his last pang was o'er,  
And he had left us to return no more.  
I turned, and saw her look; 'twas calm, but spoke  
That all her hopes were fled—her heart was broke,  
And though she said she was paid with playful smile,  
My sister's sad moments to console,  
Yet still I heard that smile did only swell,  
For a dear brother's cure, her thanks to tell;  
Yet I never thought when gazing in her face,  
And when the end, alas! the last embrace  
I took, and left her for the bosom's main,  
That we had parted never to meet again.

Ver, many weary months had, and had fled,  
When my wayward joyously I sped,  
The dark waves, that now sorrow was in store;  
For one who lately, as he thought, had felt  
The deepest woe that fate had ever dealt;  
But ah! before I reached my native shore,  
A full disease this frame was raging o'er—  
At home arrived, that once, once happy spot,  
How changed, alas! my sister—she was not;  
Her tender form had sunk beneath her lot—  
Aye, and my friend, the last one of this breed,  
His spirit too, had wended on to rest.

And little thought as swiftly we dashed o'er  
The dark waves, that now sorrow was in store;  
For one who lately, as he thought, had felt  
The deepest woe that fate had ever dealt;  
But ah! before I reached my native shore,  
A full disease this frame was raging o'er—  
At home arrived, that once, once happy spot,  
How changed, alas! my sister—she was not;  
Her tender form had sunk beneath her lot—  
Aye, and my friend, the last one of this breed,  
His spirit too, had wended on to rest.

The joys of life this heart are leaving fast,  
Like the wreck'd wretch, who sees himself the last,  
Of human form upon some desert isle;  
No fellow man his moments to beguile;  
No withering heart, it throbs, it beats alone,  
The joys that make life dear, all, all are gone;  
And like the tenant of the sea so drear,  
My broken heart tells I alone am here.  
This is my grace—then tell me would'st thou now  
Beid or grace this dark and clouded brow?

OCEAN BARD.

### THE FATAL PREDICTION.

From a London Magazine.

On the summit of St. Vincent's Rocks, in the neighbourhood of Clifton, looking on the Avon, as it rolls its lazy course towards the Bristol channel, stands an edifice, known by the name of "Cooke's Folly." It consists of a single round tower, and appears at a distance rather the remnant of some extensive building than a complete edifice, as it now exists. It was built more than two centuries ago by a man named Maurice Cooke—not indeed as a strong hold from the arms of a mortal enemy, but as a refuge from the evils of destiny. He was proprietor of extensive estates in the neighbourhood; and while his lady was pregnant with her first child, as she was walking in their domain, she encountered a strange-looking Gypsy, who, peering her for alms, received but a small sum. The man turned over the coin in his hand and inquired a larger gift. "That," said the lady, "I will buy you food for the present." "Lady," said the man, "it is not food for this wretched body that I require; the herbs of the field, and the waters of the ditch are good enough for that. I ask your alms for higher purposes. Do not distrust me if my bearing be prouder than my garments; do not doubt the strength of my sunken eye, when I can tell you that I can read the skies as they relate to the fates of men. Not more familiar is the horn-book to the scholar than are the heavens to my knowledge."

"What art thou an astrologer?" "Aye, lady! my fathers were so before me, even in the times when our people had a home amidst the pyramids of the mighty—in the times when you are told the mightiest prophets of the Israelites told the soothsayers of Egypt to confusion: idle tales! but if true, all reckless now. Judah's scattered sons are now destitute as ourselves; but while they bend and bow to the laws and ways of other lands, we remain in the steadfastness of our own." "If then I give you more money, how will it be applied?" "That is not a courteous question, but I'll answer it. The most cunning craftsman cannot work without his tools, and some of mine are broken, which I seek to repair—another crown will be enough." The lady put the required sum into his hand, and at the same time, intimated her desire of having a specimen of his art. "Oh, to what purpose would that be? Why, why seek to know the mysteries of futurity? Destiny runs on in a sweeping and restless tide. Inquire not what rocks await your bark; the knowledge cannot avail you, for caution is useless against necessity." "Truly you are not likely to get rich by your trade if you thus deter your customers." "It is not for wealth I labor, I am alone on earth and have none to love. I will not mix with the world, lest I should learn to love. The present is nothing to me. It is in communion with the spirits that have lived in the times that are past, and with the stars, the historians of the time to come, that I feel aught of joy. Fools some times demand the exertions of my powers, and sometimes I gratify their childish curiosity." "Now, standing I lie under the imputation of folly, I beg that you will predict unto me the fate of the child which I shall bear." "Well, you have obliged me, and I will comply. Note the precise moment at which it enters the world, and soon after you shall see me again. Within a week the birth of an heir will be the clamorous joy of the vassals, and summoned the strange gypsy to ascertain the necessary points. These learnt, he returned home, and the next day presented Sir Maurice with a scroll, containing the following words:

"Twenty times shall Avon's tide  
In chains of ghastly gloom be tied—  
Twenty times the winds of Leigh  
Shall wave their branches merry,  
In spring-blast forth in merriment lay,  
And down in summer's scorching ray,  
Twenty times shall autumn's brown  
Wither all the green-trees brown—  
And still the child of yesterday  
Shall laugh the happy hours away;  
That period past, another son  
Shall not his natal journey o'er,  
Before a secret sign be shown,  
Such as shall bid a deadly blow,  
Seek not to change his destiny."

The knight read it, and in that age, when astrology was considered a science as unerring as holy prophecy, it would have been little less than midwifery to have doubted the truth of the prediction. Sir Maurice, however, was wise enough to withhold the paper from his lady, and in answer to her inquiries, continually asserted that the gypsy was an impostor, and that the object of his assuming the character of an astrologer was merely to increase his alms. The child grew in health and beauty; and as after he more strongly attached to pleasures in proportion to the severity of their continuance, so did the melancholy fate of his son more firmly fix him in the heart of Sir Maurice. Often did the wondering lady observe the countenance of her husband with surprise, as watching the endearing sportiveness of the boy, his countenance at first brightened with the smile of paternal love, gradually darkened to the deepest grief, until unable to suppress his tears, he would cover the child with caresses, and rush from the room. To all inquiries Sir Maurice was silent, or returned evasive answers. We shall pass over the infancy of young Walter, and resume the narrative of the period in which he entered his twentieth year.—His mother was now dead, and had left two other children, both girls, who, however shared little of their father's love, which was almost exclusively fixed on Walter, and appeared to increase in strength as the fatal time grew near.

It is not to be supposed that he took no precaution against the predicted event. Sometimes hope suggested that a mistake might have been made in the microscopical, or last

the astrologer might have overlooked some sign which made it conditional; and in union with the latter idea he determined to erect a strong building, where during this year in which his doom was to be consummated, Walter might remain in solitude. He accordingly gave directions for raising a single tower, peculiarly formed to prevent ingress except by permission of its inhabitants. The purpose of the building, however, was kept secret; and his neighbors after various strange conjectures, gave it the name of "Cooke's Folly." Walter himself was kept entirely ignorant on the subject, and all his inquiries were answered with tears. At length the tower was completed, and furnished with all things necessary for convenience and comfort; and on the eve of Walter's completing his eighth year, Sir Maurice showed him the gypsy's scroll, and intreated him to make use of the retreat prepared for him till the year expired. Walter at first treated the matter lightly, laughed at the prophecy, and declared he would not lose a year's liberty if all the astrologers in the world were to croak their ridiculous prophecies against him. Seeing, however, his father so earnestly bent on the matter, his resolution began to give way, and at length he consented to the arrangement. At 6 the following morning, therefore, Walter entered the tower, which he fastidiously within as strongly as iron bars would admit, and which was secured outside in a manner equally firm. He took possession of his voluntary prison with melancholy feelings, rather occasioned by the loss of present pleasure, than the fear of future pain. He sighed as he looked upon the wide domain before him, and thought how sad it would be to hear the joyous hum of summer, his companions to the chase, and find himself prevented from attending it, to hear the winter wind howling round his tower, and rushing between the rocks beneath him, and miss the cheerful song and merry jest, which were wont to make even the blast a merry sound. Certainly his time passed as pleasantly as circumstances permitted. He drew up in a basket, at his meal hours, every luxury which the season produced. His father and sister daily conversed with him from below, for a considerable time; and the morris dances, often raised his laughter by their grotesque movements. Weeks and months passed, and Walter still was well and cheerful. His own and his sister's hope grew more lively, but Sir Maurice's anxiety increased. The day drew near which was to restore his son to his arms in confident security, or to fulfill the prediction which left him without an heir to his name and honors.

On the preceding afternoon Walter continually endeavored to cheer his parent by speaking of what he would do when he was released. His sister to send round to all their friends, that he might stretch his limbs once more in a merry dance, and continued to talk of the future with such confidence, that even Sir Maurice caught a spark of hope from the fiery spirit of the youth. As the night drew on, and the sisters were about to leave him, promising to awake him at six, by a song, in answer to the usual inquiry if he wanted any thing more that night, "Nothing," said he, and a sigh signified his final sleep. These few words, which he said with a smile, and a little fact left, sent me one more lagging. This was sent him, and as he drew it up, "This," said he, "is the last time I shall have to dip for my wants, like old women for work; thank God, for it is wearisome work for the arm." Sir Maurice still lingered under the window in conversation with his son, who at last complained of being cold and drowsy. "Mark," said he, as he closed the window, "the stars are smiling to-night—all will be well." Sir Maurice looked up—a dark cloud suddenly covered the planet, and he shuddered at the omen.

The anxious father could not leave the place. Sleep, he knew it was vain to court, and he therefore determined to remain on the spot. The reflections that occupied his mind were continually varied: at one time he painted to himself the proud career of his high-spirited boy, known and admired among the mighty of his time; a moment after he saw the prediction verified, and the child of his love lying in the tomb. Who can conceive his feelings, as he dragged after him, while he walked to and fro, watching the blaze of the fire in the tower, as it blazed and sunk again—now pacing the court with hasty steps, and now praying fervently for the preservation of his son? The hour came. The cathedral bell struck heavy upon the father's heart, which was not to be lightened by the cheerful voices of his daughters, who came running full of hope to the foot of the tower. They looked up, but Walter was not there; they called his name—but he answered not. "Aye," said the youngest, "this is only a jest, he has fled to bed, but I know he is safe." A servant had brought a ladder, which he ascended and looked in at the window. Sir Maurice stood motionless and silent—he looked up, and the man answered the earnest expression of his eyes, "He is dead," said he. "He is dead!" murmured the father.

The servant broke a pane of the window, and opening the casement, entered the room. The father, changing his gloomy steadfastness for frenzied anxiety, rushed up the ladder. The servant had thrown aside the curtains and the clothes, and displayed to the eyes of Sir Maurice, his son lying dead, a serpent twisted round his arm, and his throat covered with blood.—The reptile had crept from the forgetful last sent him, and fulfilled the prophecy.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.  
MESSRS. EDITORS,  
I need not express the pleasure and gratification derived from perusing your truly interesting and instructive paper. Permit me merely to observe, that after a week's constant attention to those duties which are incumbent, and necessarily devolve upon the maternal side, that it affords a sumptuous repast, and the few remaining hours, which are to elapse from the reception of your paper, to the close of the week, are delightfully regulated with the rich variety it contains, dispelling gloom, exalting all depressing thought, transmuting the mind and leading it into a train of pleasing reflections. I must confess my elation, however, at the frequent, though gratuitous "kindness" of the officious Bachelor, whose continual railway is insufferable, as though we only were the objects of derision, and subjects of admonition. What should excite him thus to interfere and defame, we can only conjecture; but he what it may, he possesses a spirit of absolute evil; he contrives to detract from the merits of female excellence, and matrimonial felicity. He observes, that young people get married for the mutual love they bear to each other; consequently, it is with the pleasing hope and satisfaction of mutual happiness; a broad assertion

for Peter, indeed, and I presume it will require a little philosophical reasoning to reconcile this passage with assertions made, and ideas heretofore promulgated. We cannot, for a moment, suppose that a person, destitute of the delightful passion of love, who never felt its congenial influence, whose heart is insensible, and insusceptible to its impression, can be sensible of, or touch for the truth contained in the passage alluded to.—Let us view the succeeding paragraph, and we shall at once see the correctness of our reasoning and the instability of the author. At one moment he assures us, that "young people get married for the mutual love they bear to each other;" at another, he declares that "young married women forget the important truth that they marry for life." To reconcile these two passages we must conclude, that love is as feeble as the mind of Peter, and is insensible as the impression of his "Ains." Can love be so momentary, the theme of a minute? Can that devotion, which was reciprocal, and required so much time for its maturity, be blasted merely by the consumption of the end they had in view? I answer, no; and testify that "the dream of pleasure is not momentary." That we are delighted with the "transition," and that it is our privilege and prerogative to acquire, that which we have gained, provided we are honest, (which, unfortunately is not always the case) with a sober, and well-informed man, who delights not in reveling in the fabulous scenes of debauchery, making his exit from thence at an hour

When the searching eye of heaven is hid,  
With difficulty groveling his way to his peaceful habitation, saluting the stars and planets at his entrance; but whose pleasure is to spend his evenings at home, enjoying the little circle of his family with his presence and converse, setting them an example, which every parent would be elated to see followed, and when the hour of retiring draws near  
"Rest his gentle head upon his lap,  
And she will sing the song that pleases you  
And on your eyelids crown the god of sleep."

We have advanced sufficient to turn the scale of "Ains." It is not our intention to detract from that which we are so fondly attached to, nor is it our purpose to represent it as an unintermitted scene of pleasure, but we are persuaded, it is often chequered and marred. The great barrier to conjugal happiness, is only perceptible to those who continue in a state of celibacy, and this fanciful opinion, is no doubt, owing to an envious disposition against those who enjoy the pleasures of matrimony, and like Peter, sketching the entertainment of the public, a long list of the whims, caprices and petty actions we indulge in, representing them as insurmountable obstacles to happiness; we can assure him that no man but single Peters would design to notice them.

To pursue the subject further, would be vain; we will therefore conclude in complimenting Peter with the denunciation of the Roman Emperor, "That we know not by what name to call gentlemen of his description, not by that of men, for they perform nothing that is manly, nor by that of citizens, for they might perchance notwithstanding their care, nor by that of Americans, for they design to exterminate the American race."

M. D.

### THE BLASTED TREE.

"I looked the blasted and blasted oak,  
Severed by lightning's bolt of glare;  
Hollow its stem from branch to root,  
And all its shaggy arms were bare."

It was a piercing night in mid-winter, and along the rounded hills towards the Clifton meadows, the moonlight sparkled on the bright and thickly crusted snows with peculiar splendour. Far off, the faint but perpetual roar of the icy river was heard, and the dark forests beyond it were dimly seen in the distance, like a heavy cloud in the western horizon. The intermediate country presented only a few solitary trees, and save that there was a rugged group of overgrown shrubbery was seen above the snow, one wild and uncultivated waste appeared. It was a night in which the fairy of an honest German could not fail to conjure up a thousand phantoms; his shrieking ghosts cried from the crevices of every sapless tree; his wretched ride on the pale moon-beams, in the distant and scarcely perceptible mist that spread a dim veil over the beautiful stars; and the wandering spirits of departed friends prepped like premature resurrectionists from behind every thicket.

The hour of eleven had drawn nigh, and the watchful family that inhabited the cozy cabin on the borders of this barren country, had extinguished their blazing pipe lights, buried up their fires, and spoken over the smoking ashes the spindles of sad, the magic virtues of which dispersed the ghastly train, and secured them a peaceful rest, when two travellers passed along the broken road, that leads from the village towards the ford above the falls. One bore the appearance of an old man, infirm with age; his broad-brimmed hat hid his face, but some thin gray locks waved around his shoulders, and he leaned forward on his jaded horse like one still struggling with decrepitude; behind him the appearance of a stranger, a large, black port moustache, which swelled with the treasure it contained. The other was an athletic young man, whose great people distinguished to a hardy woman, who sometimes acted as guide to travellers, and sometimes, for he had some science, run out patented lands, and was, without better acquaintance with the country than any man in it. He led the old man's horse sometimes, and sometimes ran before to it as a guide.

The cottagers thought they discovered traits of mystery in this and as every thing that partook of mystery loaded mischief according to their conceptions, they looked on the midnight travellers across the burning of their eyes, until they disappeared, and then by several anxious hours dreaming of murder, and robbery, and blood. More than once they thought they heard the piercing cry of despair, mingled with the roar of the waterfall, and more than once discovered symptoms in the dusky room that spoke of death without.

But the woodman was in the village by sunrise, he reported he had put the stranger safely across the ford, and left him to pursue his journey. Suspicion was excited for a moment, for the character of the young man was good, the traveller was known to have possessed money, but he had been called down the river on business of some urgent importance, that it was necessary for him to reach the lower ford that night, and he had, with difficulty, prevailed on Harbut to accompany him to the western road. Who the stranger was, none knew, and thus far all was fair, but he never reached the night, and on trace was heard from that night. Suspicion was once more awakened, and Harbut maintained, when questioned on the subject, a general

and scornful silence. The fortune-tellers were consulted, and they anathematised the woodman. Signs were attended to, with all the formality of judicial inquiry, and even these condemned the unfortunate young man.

When spring came, it was discovered that a large oak tree, celebrated for its age and majesty, did not put forth a leaf. It grew near a by-road which led to the river below the falls, and as no other cause could be assigned for its blighted appearance it was attributed to one which now met the popular suspicion among the Germans. They called it the blasted tree, and located the place where the stranger's blood was shed beneath its branches. Withered by the hot breath of murder, they declared it should bloom again whenever the murderer should be brought to justice, and his blood sprinkled on its dry roots.

Five years passed away, and old impressions and vague suspicions grew stronger as years departed. Harbut was now surrounded by a young and dependent family; but superstition had fixed an indelible mark on his character, and he was followed by the eyes of jealousy, which watched his actions, his countenance, and his words, while it shunned his association. The man became restless and unhappy; he felt sensibly the weight of a sullied reputation, and though he had disregarded it for many years, he began to sink under its influence into moroseness and disquietude.

About this time some huntsmen, in the pursuit of game which had sheltered in the blasted tree, cut it down, and he from the old trunk felt the withered bones of a human being; they were examined by an anatomist, and declared to be perfect parts of the skeleton of a man, whom they judged might have been deposited there four or five years before. An opening in the trunk, some distance from the ground, confirmed the probability of the story. The Germans and their neighbours caught it up eagerly, and the fate of the unfortunate woodman seemed fixed. He fled the storm he was gathering, but a month returned and surrendered himself up for trial.

The excitement of the populace ran high, and as the day fixed for his trial drew near, the hopes of his acquittal vanished. The mass of the people were sure of his guilt, and they collected the evidence against him, with an activity and zeal which savoured rather of the spirit of bitter persecution, than of a love of justice. I have the reader to imagine for himself the feelings of a tender wife, and six destitute little children, as they looked forward through the gathering cloud, to the day that was to fix his destiny while I hasten to the crowded court-room, and the solemn arrangement of the husband and father for the crime of murder.

The prisoner stood pale and dejected, but silent and resigned, at the bar, and answered with a calm and steady voice, "Not Guilty," to the charge. He was asked if he had committed the crime, and he answered, and requested that assistance might be assigned him. The judge cast his eyes around the court, as if carefully in search of some one, on whom to lay what, in his manner seemed to indicate, he thought a hopeless case, when an old gentleman, whose presence amid the throng had not been noticed, rose and introduced himself as Mr. —, an eminent lawyer of the city. The countenance was visible in every face when he asked the privilege of acting as the defendant's counsel.

It was granted, however, unhesitatingly, and he resumed his seat. When the witness had been heard on the side of the prosecution, he rose and addressed the court. He recollected the prisoner, he remembered that on the night on which the evidence went to fix the murder, he had employed the prisoner in the capacity of a guide, and was conducted by him over the ford, that he passed his way, and did not reach the lower ford to which he had intended to go, but travelled by another direction to the city. He related two evidences to prove, he said, that the very physician, who pronounced them human, and of five years' decay, and who was a bitter enemy of the defendant, had placed them there himself, that they had for many years before deeded a corner of his study. The first was a boy, who assisted in placing them there, and the second was the aperture in the trunk of the tree itself, which, at the entrance, was not more than five inches in diameter, and that he had utterly neglected admitting a human body. He sat down with a look of astonishment, the proof went on, the defendant was acquitted without an argument, and the revengeful physician just escaped from the village time enough to save his neck.

This is the story of the blasted tree. It has a moral. How dangerous is superstition! how carefully should circumstantial evidence be examined, and how cautiously weighed how false and deceptive the idea, that what is generally believed is infallibly the right!

### THE LADIES FRIEND.

No. II.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

#### MATERNAL AFFECTION.

The chains of friendship may be joined together by years of unshaking experience, and the ties of natural love be tested by the strong gales of adversity; yet, when contrasted with that self-sustaining, all-enduring emotion of a mother's love, they with all other mortal affections, shrink into comparative insignificance before the fervent devotion of its imperishable features.

The instant one trembling respiration upheaves the tender bosom of her child, and the glad expression of life flows across its tiny countenance—the moment one infantile accent falls from its little lips, breathing the primal language of young nature, and seeming already to say, Mother! mother! from that moment of exulting felicity and extolled sorrow, an ever-lasting feeling leaps into the bosom of the new born parent, expands with the growth of her child, and increases with its strength.

The immutable fidelity and soul-subduing tenderness of a mother's affection, as we see it in our recollections of childhood, and in our dreams of adolescence; and as we behold it smoothing away the thorns of life on our own rising offspring, is like a divine feeling which has been sent from heaven, to

soften human nature, and prove that it yet has an affinity to things above the earth. Trace a mother's regard from the pillow of infancy, her own faithful bosom, to the death couch of her child, when sorrow and sickness surround it, and you will find her unchanged and unaltered.

Other affections may be founded upon passion, may wither away to nothing as time travels down to oblivion—friendships may decay, and youthful loves be superseded by infatuation, but this one feeling predominates to the latest breathings of existence, knowing no shadow, seeing no light.

Who that has seen an anxious mother watching over the cradle of her sick or slumbering child, fanning the fever from its features, and marking with most intense interest the faintest change of its countenance—who, I ask, that has seen the fluctuating expression of that parent's sleepless eyes, can hesitate in declaring the emotion that prompts her actions, one that has no parallel in the bosoms of mankind. Nights of unceasing watchfulness, days of unwearying fatigue, and a life time of numberless deprivations, will all be patiently borne by a mother, if her child but reaps the benefit of such unceasing weariness and trial—oh! that love cannot be less than a relic of paradise, a pure and hallowed perception coming from the treasury of woman's soul, a beacon light to her offspring in the dark days of misfortune, when all other consolations have shrunk back into chaos; yes, when our youthful friends and the school companions of childhood have forsaken us; when shame and poverty have discolored heavily and witheringly upon our names and fortunes; and even when a father's voice has exclaimed "Away! I know you not!" a Mother's love, like an imperishable sun, cannot go out; its nature is essential with her life, and one is distinguished only with the other. Her pathetic tongue will say, "thou art my child; and tho' the hard hearted world may appraise thee, tho' thou art friendless and covered with shame, thy mother cannot forget the endless prattling of thine infancy; cannot drown the remembrances of thy childish years, in the dark waves of iniquity which have flown around thy later ones. She will still hope that the day of repentance is approaching; still believe that earthly misfortunes have led her offspring from the paths of virtue, and fervently pray that a reformation may speedily take place, to obliterate the sinful doings of her child. In a mother's love there is no insincerity, there are no modulations by fortune, but it lives and is unimpaired as intensely in the rural habitation of a peasant, as among the noble and the great, and by the inheritors of a shadem. Its residence is in the centre of her heart, from whence it flows thro' every avenue of feeling, quickening with its blessed influence the slightest thoughts and actions.

And he that would repay all the faithful tenderness of a Mother's devoted affection, with unkindness and ingratitude, "— is a wretch.

Whom twice lose battery to call a coward."

FREDERICK.

The following picture of Woman, taken from an essay in the Quarterly Review, is recommended to the attention of our fair countrywomen:—  
"Speaking of the middle ranks of life, the writer observes:—'The more we behold woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, a puppet to be dangled by coxcomb children, an idol for profane adoration; revered to-day, discarded to-morrow; always justified out of the true place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt; admired but not respected, desired but not esteemed; ruling by fashion, not by affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt; the source and the mirror of vanity.'"

"We see her as a wife partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband; dividing his labours by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around hers for his sake sharing in the dearest refinements of the world, without being vain of them; placing all her pride, all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she honors."

"As a mother, we find her affectionate, the ardent instructor of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up in thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence, addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to be men and women in the world."

FRANK YANTHERBACH'S DREAM.

Frank Yantherbach was one of those contented mortals, who are so oftenly undervalued by those who are not so contented. His days were given to his book, his pen was always busy, his home was his study. He was a simple, unassuming man, but his heart was full of love for his family, and his soul was full of devotion to his country. He was a man of few words, but his actions spoke for him. He was a man of few friends, but his friends were true. He was a man of few pleasures, but his pleasures were pure. He was a man of few desires, but his desires were few. He was a man of few fears, but his fears were few. He was a man of few doubts, but his doubts were few. He was a man of few questions, but his questions were few. He was a man of few answers, but his answers were few. He was a man of few regrets, but his regrets were few. He was a man of few hopes, but his hopes were few. He was a man of few dreams, but his dreams were few. He was a man of few wishes, but his wishes were few. He was a man of few prayers, but his prayers were few. He was a man of few tears, but his tears were few. He was a man of few smiles, but his smiles were few. He was a man of few frowns, but his frowns were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of few shouts, but his shouts were few. He was a man of few whispers, but his whispers were few. He was a man of few murmurs, but his murmurs were few. He was a man of few sighs, but his sighs were few. He was a man of few groans, but his groans were few. He was a man of few cries, but his cries were few. He was a man of











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On Thursday, A. M. a fine weather with a thermometer at 100 by a brisk breeze, and a subdued sun besides being in the water thought the day in Kingston—w

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one made, was carried by the fair hand of a lady, to light her home from an evening party. The coaches in England are now lighted by gas.

St. Bride's clock in Fleet-street, London, was lighted on Saturday evening, 9th ult. A glass dial is placed in the circle intended for the clock, behind which a powerful gas conductor is fixed, and the rays of light being reflected on its face, show the points of time as distinctly as they are seen at St. Paul's at noon day.

According to a letter from Orenbourg in Russia, inserted in the Berlin Journals, the scientific and intrepid English traveller Moorcroft, who made so many interesting discoveries in Thibet and Upper India, has been assassinated upon the road from Bukhara to Balk.

Belts (London) Weekly Messenger, of the 10th ult. remarks:—

"If emigration is to take place from this country, we decidedly object to Canada. A Canadian soon becomes an American; eventually he must be one; Canada never was, and never will be worth keeping."

Between five and six o'clock on Sunday evening, the three-story brick Cabinet Maker's Shop occupied by Mr. Otto James, and owned by Mr. Joseph T. McMullin, back of his range of brick buildings, situated on the west side of Fourth street, between Liberty and Walnut streets, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm being quickly spread, the neighborhood was soon surrounded by the Fire Carriages and Engines of our vigilant Fire Men, who acted with such promptitude, vigour, and discretion that they saved all the adjoining buildings from injury, although the shop was located in a narrow court, leading into Walnut street, and very difficult of access by the fire apparatus. The whole of the shop, and all the tools, unfinished work, and materials contained therein, were destroyed.

In an advertisement in the Philadelphia Gazette, Mr. Snyder, residing in Second street, states that he is prepared to construct an Automaton Chess Player, Trumpeter and Hope Dancers, for any one who may desire to possess these ingenious pieces of mechanism. The chess player will be different from that now exhibiting by Mr. Maelzel, of Vienna, which Mr. Snyder says he saw in 1778, and 1782: The Editor of the Gazette says Mr. Snyder has been in this country about thirty-five years, but previous to his removal here he made an automaton which so astonished the monks and magistrates of a town in the interior of Europe, that he fell under suspicion of dealing in the black art, which suspicion it required many explanations to remove.

One of the Union Line of Coaches, between New York and this city, was upset on Sunday evening in the town of Bristol, opposite the Cross Keys Tavern, and all the passengers inside except one, were more or less injured; some very badly. This accident happened in consequence of a large pile of dirt or sand being thrown in the middle of the street on Saturday, and no light placed by the warm travellers of the danger.

James Fleming who stood indicted in Chester, Delaware county, for the murder of Patrick Kelly, was tried last week and acquitted. The prosecution was conducted by Edward Harrington, Esq. of Chester, and Samuel Hunt, Esq. of Philadelphia. The defence by James C. Biddle and John Cadwalader, Esquires, of Philadelphia.

In the course of one hour, the citizens of Northumberland raised by subscription, thirty-five thousand dollars; besides a sum sufficient for fitting up the college for the meeting of both branches of the state legislature at its next session, should it be determined to remove to this city. The Millionaire says, that about 80,000 dollars would be subscribed to defray the expenses of the public buildings.

Number of vessels, with the tonnage, built at the port of Philadelphia during the year 1855:

6 Ships,	3363 38-95 Tons.
9 Brigs,	1817 81-95
14 Schooners,	674 31-95
18 Sloops,	417 56-95
4 Steamboats,	905 12-95

REVOLT IN TEXAS.

The Alexandria (Louisiana) Messenger of December 22, contains the following paragraph:—

"Col. Butler arrived in town two or three days since and brought the intelligence that the province of Texas had taken up arms to free itself from the Mexican Republic. If such a thing is not now in progress, the day is not distant when it will take place. Those who emigrate to that country are uniform in expressing their determination, as the provinces do, to make a stand, and set up for themselves, whenever they feel strong enough to resist the parent government. Knowing these things, and the disturbances and want of government in the province, we think there is every probability that the report is true."

The Liverpool Chronicle states that Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who sailed from New York in the packet ship Canada, presented Captain Rogers with a beautiful gold ring, containing a miniature likeness of Napoleon, painted by the celebrated Ingres. It is said to be a superb article, and an admirable likeness of the late emperor.

During the late high tide on the 1st instant, a store belonging to the Messrs. Guthries, of Frankford, Maine, took fire by the late coming in contact with lime, stored in the lower story of the building, and was completely destroyed, together with merchandise to the amount of 7000 or 8000 dollars.

Mr. William Fletcher, of Penquinn, N. C. was lost in the schooner Penquinn, N. C. recently. His will has just been opened, which provides that his slaves 12 in number, shall, after the ensuing year, be emancipated; during which time they are to be hired out, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of sending them to Haiti or Liberia, whichever they may choose.

FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.

On Thursday last week, about 9 o'clock, A. M. a fire broke out in Alexandria, D. C. which threatened general destruction. The weather was excessively cold—the thermometer at 1:30—was raised for five hours, fanned by a brisk north-west wind; and, at last, was subdued after destroying about forty houses, besides back-buildings, and other property, in the whole valued at \$200,000. It is thought that a thousand persons from Washington—with the marine corps and persons attached to the navy yard, proceeded with their apparatus, the whole at an average distance of seven miles, to assist in subduing the devouring element; and it appears that the apparatus they took with them chiefly afforded the means of arresting the progress of the flames. The efficiency of single roofs to spread a fire, and of those to prevent its spreading, has to have been clearly demonstrated on the awful occasion.

Congress immediately on the receipt of intelligence of the awful destruction of property that had taken place, voted \$50,000 dollars to assist in relieving the sufferers. The National Journal estimates the number of Houses burnt at Alexandria at from 80 to 90.

The Montreal Herald states, that a few days since a gentleman of Three Rivers, skated from that town to Berthier, a distance of forty-five miles, in five hours. It is added that on the 27th of January 1854, Mr. Arilly Hart, son of Moses Hart, Esq. of Three Rivers, skated the same distance in four hours and forty-three minutes.

The Providence Journal states, upon verbal authority, that all the criminals in Washington county, Rhode Island, jail made their escape on Monday night last. Among them was the black boy whose sentence of death for burglary, was commuted for five years imprisonment, and also Palmer Hines, whose case the general assembly of Rhode Island, insisted upon having cut off about a year ago.

A late traveller in Florida represents it as a country of wonderful fertility, as it produces forty bushels of *fruits* to the acre, and *almonds* enough to serve all the purposes of feeding.

A Grey Eagle was shot by a sportsman on Mason's Island at the mouth of Mystic river, near Stonington, (Conn.) last week. He was fired at three times before he yielded; and on being brought to the ground, it was discovered that he had a steel trap attached to one of his toes, which had probably been in that situation for a considerable length of time, as the toe below where the trap held was dead. The eagle measured about eight feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other.

## EVENING POST. PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1857.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Lines from "ELEANOR"—Several numbers of the "ELEANOR"—"A Dream of Heaven," "Satan's Ancestry," "The Selections of 'Pascari,' No. 1."—Now rest these my Gondoliers, No. 1—"To a Whale," "Cora"—"The Farmer, No. 1."—"The Battle," "Rustic"—and "Rustic," are received.

The obituary notice of an excellent and pious female, Mrs. A. W. has been crowded out of our columns.

The Enigmas from "Dante," are welcome.

"The Volunteer," from our friend ALACRUS is deferred for a week.

We have copied into our columns to-day, from a contemporary Journal, the "Profratry," by Richard Penn Smith, entitled "Tax Sava Vorans," which was awarded the award of a Gold Medal valued at fifty dollars. It will well repay the reader for its length.

We wish in this notice merely to testify again to the liberality of the Ladies of Philadelphia; this has never been questioned we know, but the fact which we cite, is so gratifying, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of making it known. We propose, as has already been stated, to publish in a few weeks, the Metrical Compositions of an esteemed and valuable female correspondent. In almost every instance where they have been waited on for that purpose, the Ladies have unhesitatingly tendered their own patronage to the work, and made liberal proffers to obtain for it an extensive subscription, and all without solicitation. This trait in the character of the Females of this city carries its own commendation, and deserves the highest panegyrics. We expect gentlemen favourable to polite literature, will find gallantry enough in their positions to follow the example set them by the Ladies, and thus assist us in promoting, in the most suitable and efficient manner, the interests of a deserving and talented individual. Subscriptions are received at the principal book-stores, and at this office.

Our readers in part have been made acquainted with the Prospectus of a new Journal of Literature and News, to be published in this city. Those who have not been referred to it in our fourth page. It may be well also, to say, that a flattering prospect is held out of its ultimate success, and we hope to see it fulfilled, particularly as it is expressed that the work will be edited by Dr. WILLIAMS, who has been long known as the able conductor of the late American Monthly Magazine. Editors of papers throughout the country, will confer a favour which will be reciprocated, by giving the Proposals two or three insertions.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Messrs. CARL & LEE, proprietors of that popular and beautiful work, the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, wish it to be generally known, that all literary contributions should be sent to them for the editor, by the beginning of April, in order to enable them to publish each number in due form and season. The work is open to literary competition in any quarter, and a liberal compensation in money will be paid for all the articles that shall be inserted.

Messrs. True & Greene, of Boston, have commenced the publication of a weekly literary paper, entitled the *Lycum*. It is edited by Mr. Frederic S. Hill.

Mrs. Royal is preparing for the press, a Novel to be entitled "The Tennesseean."

### REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Before this paper meets the eyes of our readers, it is not unlikely that the question now in agitation at Harrisburg, relative to a removal of the seat of Government, will be settled, and perhaps against our own wishes, but as we really believe that the interests of the State, in the convenience and instruction of its Legislators, will ultimately require such a measure, it may not be amiss to make a few observations in reference thereto.

If the political Capital of the State must be a village, we see no reason why any other than Harrisburg should be chosen. The Capitol, an elegant one, [a view of which will be given in the next "ELEANOR,"] is already erected there and pleasantly located. It is probable that the means of subsistence also may be procured in that neighbourhood with as much facility as any other town of the same size—the question then is between a country town and the commercial capital of the State. Philadelphia receives, almost every hour, intelligence from different portions of the Union, which may have a direct and important bearing upon the business of Legislation. We may say, without the imputation of improper vanity that Philadelphia is the centre and the seat of the great mass of the science of the State.

Here are the scientific associations; the Literary companies, the extensive Libraries, &c. which no circumstances are ever likely to equal in any interior town, claiming advantages from its central location. A large city too, presents advantages to the legislators for acquiring themselves with the wants, as well as with the persons and characters of a great portion of their constituents; for no only will they find in such a place a vast accumulation of inhabitants, but the ordinary operations of trade will also bring from every quarter of the state great numbers of their fellow citizens, and chosen as our representatives are, from districts, rather than townships, it is not unfrequently that the Representative forms his acquaintance with some of his best constituents in the transactions of similar business in the city.

The arguments frequently urged against sea ports as places for legislation, were founded upon the fact that they were, in case of war, liable to invasion, and exposed to the chance of approach to the immediate attack of an enemy; but, however these arguments may apply to some commercial places, they can scarcely be used in the present argument with reference to Philadelphia. Our country was marched to any other place of legislation as to this—and especially does the distance from the sea coast render it as pre-

hable that an army landed below the city chance diminish, when it is considered that our population is so numerous as to form of itself, a sufficient defence against any ordinary, or extraordinary attack.

Another argument against a city or a dense population as the seat of State government, is derived from the asserted fact, that it is more exposed to contagious and epidemic diseases than interior towns. This may, in the Southern States, be the fact, especially on the seaboard—but in this state especially, we believe it will be difficult to find a more healthy position than the centre of the population of Philadelphia. In reference to health, it may be generally observed that the arguments drawn therefrom are of but little consequence as the season of the year in which the Legislature is ordinarily assembled prevents any fears on account of disease of any ordinary kind.

The only argument then that applies with any force in reference to this question, is that founded on the central situation of the present seat, or any other in its vicinity.—This, however, can scarcely be used as an argument by individuals, as the distance which they travel to the seat of legislation, is paid by the state, as well as the time occupied, so that no personal inconvenience would be experienced on that score; and as it regards the public expenditures, it may be said that what is lost by extending the distance of travelling for the Western members, is nearly saved by shortening that of the Eastern.

But populous cities are naturally the seats of knowledge, and especially is Philadelphia, in reference to our own state; and the advantages resulting to the state from its representatives associating with a portion of our citizens who do not share in the business of politics, would be immediately felt—not only in the chamber of legislation, but also in the social and domestic circle.—These advantages are so important, and apparently evident, that except in a single instance of local feelings, we may express astonishment that any member should not acknowledge and act from them.

It is found that most of the western members visit the city either during the session of the Legislature, or immediately on its rising, so that the convenience of individuals is certainly consulted by a removal.

It is often a subject of regret among the active members of the various literary and scientific societies in this city, that gentlemen resident in the interior counties, are as foreign from their active proceedings as if they lived in Europe, and thus a great proportion of the advantages to be derived from these associations, is entirely lost, there being more to diffuse the discoveries, and thus disseminate the benefits of their labours.

It is likewise certain, that while the members of the Legislature can be much more agreeably accommodated in Philadelphia than in any interior town, they can also have these comforts and accommodations at a much cheaper rate. It was not unaptly remarked by a country editor, in reference to this same subject, that the proprietors of public houses in any small place where the Legislature might assemble, would be compelled to charge enough for the board of members for three months, to compensate themselves for nine months waiting business.

THE DRAMA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26th.—*Hamlet and Where Shall I Die?* Hamlet Mr. Macready.

Monday, Jan. 27th.—*Macbeth and In the Jealousy* "Macbeth" Mr. Macready. He fully sustained the excellence displayed by him in his previous performances, the same character a few evenings since. His manner of entering Duncan's Chamber is admirable and peculiarly his own. In the 2nd act he surpasses any actor we have seen in the representation of Macbeth. He was never more forcibly portrayed than by Mr. Macready in his interview with "Macduff" in the last scene. His dying scene was also very fine, as we have before observed, we know of no performer who so completely understood the character. The King went off well. Mr. Wemy's is perfectly at home in such characters as "Belshazzar."

Tuesday, Jan. 28th.—*Vince Preserved and Alonzo and the Merry Monks.* "Vince" Mr. Macready. He sustained the character in a very spirited style; it was unquestionably one of his best performances. Mr. Wood, as "Jaffier," was we thought rather tame, and not dressed very appropriately. Mr. Macready, for his Henry, was excellent. The poetry of the tragedy is certainly to be admired, but a liver-drawn trait or two, "Pierre," or such a disquieting coward as "Jaffier," are persons not to be looked at with much pleasure. The Merry Monks, as usual, were very successful. Every thing looked cheerful but the lamps, they poor looked desperate enough.

Wednesday, Jan. 29th.—*Coriolanus and Calphurnia and the Merry Monks.* "Coriolanus" Mr. Macready. He sustained the character in a very spirited style; it was unquestionably one of his best performances. Mr. Wood, as "Jaffier," was we thought rather tame, and not dressed very appropriately. Mr. Macready, for his Henry, was excellent. The poetry of the tragedy is certainly to be admired, but a liver-drawn trait or two, "Pierre," or such a disquieting coward as "Jaffier," are persons not to be looked at with much pleasure. The Merry Monks, as usual, were very successful. Every thing looked cheerful but the lamps, they poor looked desperate enough.

Thursday, Jan. 30th.—*Richard the Third and The Old Maid.* "Richard" Mr. Booth. It is with no common pleasure we had the return of this gentleman, who after an absence of two years—he has returned, and he has now, come amongst us of the most interesting time he could have selected; he, however, continually hope that the citizens of Philadelphia will not be long in overlooking upon him a reasonable share of that patronage, as he has lately shown the state and the nation, as he has shown his genius and his skill, and that they are certainly of the first order—we may safely say, equal to those of any actor in the country.

New York.—The Drama of *Brain Barometer* was produced with great splendour at the Charleston Garden Theatre, on Monday evening. It is written by Mr. Knowles, author of "Virginia," "William Tell," &c. It is founded, we understand, on an event memorable in Irish history—namely, the battle of Cullinstown, when Erin's sons, led by their own hero, Murchadh, drove the barbarian Danes from the land, and banished the savage for ever from the island, and, crowning their deeds by victory and glory—battering their land of conquest with fresh vigour to pursue—consecrating the memory of the brave, and spreading fame, like gems, on the sweet land of the west. We, for our own part, (says the *Equinox*) had great pleasure in Ireland as at last chosen as the scene of a drama, wherein something of more moment than mere laugh, whim and fun are objects. We hear of Irish with Irish hospitality, and Irish rivalry, (never yet doubted) but why all the strong, high, and noble qualities of the *Emerald Isle* should not, somehow, be made the theme, and exhibited before us on the stage, we know not. We have been charmed with tales of "Red Album," and the "land of the north," and "Poor Willie" has been a story of "Green Erin"—particularly as it is told by a bard of no common power.

A recent visit to the Hovey Theatre, on Wednesday last, to the New York (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, in addition to the services rendered in extending news, also rendered the necessities of the distressed; the families of sick and deceased friends are partially supported by the funds of this institution, which are collected by the Hovey Theatre, on Wednesday last, to the New York (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, in addition to the services rendered in extending news, also rendered the necessities of the distressed; the families of sick and deceased friends are partially supported by the funds of this institution, which are collected by the Hovey Theatre, on Wednesday last, to the New York (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, in addition to the services rendered in extending news, also rendered the necessities of the distressed; the families of sick and deceased friends are partially supported by the funds of this institution, which are collected by the Hovey Theatre, on Wednesday last, to the New York (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, in addition to the services rendered in extending news, also rendered the necessities of the distressed; 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**THE OIL**  
Valley's very own oil, the best in the world.  
It is the oil of the Valley, the oil of the people.  
It is the oil of the future, the oil of the world.

**AFFECTION.**  
It is the oil of the future, the oil of the world.  
It is the oil of the future, the oil of the world.  
It is the oil of the future, the oil of the world.

**OUR COUNTRY.**  
No people on earth have more cause of gratitude and thankfulness to the Supreme Being, who presides over the destinies of nations and individuals, than have the people of the United States. At peace with all the world—more than usually united in moral and political sentiment among themselves—with a constitution and government securing alike to the highest and the lowliest individual the blessing of civil and religious liberty, the freedom of speech and of the press, the elective franchise, by which our rulers are chosen from the midst of ourselves, and the most sacred right of trial by jury, securing life, liberty and property. The means of knowledge are rapidly multiplying, and the arts and sciences rising to a good degree of perfection. Internal improvement is marching with gigantic strides from one extreme to the other of our widely extended territory, shortening distances and increasing the facilities of trade and intercourse. We have a numerous and intelligent population, enlightened by literature, refined by the influence of religion, and bound together by the ties of a common interest to increase and perpetuate the blessings of our free government. Surely, as a people, in the 51st year of our independence, and in the commencement of the year of our Lord 1827, we should say, in the language of poets, gratitude to the giver of every good and perfect gift. "Securely hast thou dealt to each our people."

**THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.**  
No. IV.  
Botanic name: FRAGARIA VERGA.  
English name: Strawberry.  
French name: Fraise.

Who does not know the humble, creeping Strawberry plant, affording such delightful berries to the palate? This plant is found wild in all parts of the world, and what is strange, produces so good fruits in its wild state as in our gardens. In America it is found in the woods from the United States to the valleys of California, in all soil situations. It delights in mountains, and thrives equally well in the Himala, mountains of Tibet, the Atlas mountains of Africa, and the Alps of Europe.

The Strawberry is a very ancient name, it was used by the Romans. It is also called by the name of Strawberry, from a custom peculiar to English gardeners, who used to cover the plant with straw in winter.

It belongs to the family of STRAWBERRY along with the Blackberry, &c. and to the class FRUITFULNESS of Linnaeus.

From a creeping root, many stems and leaves spread out on the ground. The leaves are ternate, or have three leaflets joined together, oval, serrated, &c. The flowers are axillary, white, with five round petals, on a calyx with ten divisions, five of which are smaller. Many petals in the center of the blossom join together to form a compound fruit, appearing like a single berry. These berries are commonly red, seldom white or yellow, either round, oval, conical, or oblong, varying from the size of a cherry to that of a plum, and always fragrant, with a fine acid flavor.

This fruit is one of the most palatable and healthy; it may be eaten to excess without danger, and it has even the property of purifying the blood, &c. When too acid some sugar must be added. Delicious wines, cordials, preserves, jellies, ice creams, &c. are made with it.

Of what shall this useful plant be the proper emblem? Unless of widely spread charity, and worthy toil, united to modesty.

Let every garden have a Strawberry bed. Few plants require less culture, a few offsets and bits of roots set in the ground, almost any where, will form a bed, requiring no other care than to be kept free of weeds for a while, since it will soon kill all weeds. Let us gather the perfumed Strawberries during their season, and if we wish to extend that period, let us cultivate the mountain Strawberry, as yet too little known, which produces fruit during six months. Many other varieties are valuable, such as the cluster Strawberry, the large Calmar variety, and the sweet kind, requiring no more to be palatable.

**ECOLOGY.**  
INSECTS.—There is no part of this classification so interesting to the naturalist as that of insects. Of all the animals in which they are discernible, the influence of day produces the greatest variety, and by far the most curious. Put some in a tea cup, and cover it with water, in a few days a swarm will appear on the surface, take out a single drop, and it will be found to contain extremely minute animals; as a day or two they increase in size, and in a week they obtain their full growth. Among the variety that may be discovered in this infusion are the following: The most numerous are in the shape of an egg, with an extremely swift motion, stopping short at times, and turning round on their axis. With a single power, a number of small feet may be discovered, and at the head a number of fibrils, which are continually in rapid motion, creating a vortex in the water, which brings their prey towards them and which may be discerned many hundred times less than themselves. They use their legs in running as well as in swimming, as will be seen if a human hair be placed across the drop of water.

In viewing these minute creatures, we have a decided advantage in a great magnifying power; the wonderful organization of their parts, and the fibrils, are distinctly seen and motion. When we consider that we are looking at a drop of water, that takes up no more space than the head of a small pin, yet that there are hundreds of different living creatures in it, invisible to the eye and perfect in their form, it cannot but create both wonder and delight.

Those who are desirous to be furnished with a curious living object for the microscope, should be provided with the cells in paste. In order to procure them, hold a tea-cup full of water to the constance of common paste, put into it a few drops only of vinegar, and stir the mixture; let it stand for a few days, till it becomes sour, then, by taking from the surface, with a point, the smallest particles, and putting it in a single drop of water, it will be found to contain numbers of minute cells, swimming about the water with a continual regular motion. When you wish to examine them, take them from the side of the vessel you are last using, and take out any of the pasty matter, which may be kept alive for months by keeping the paste in a moist state, with a supply of fresh water. These insects are viviparous, and a curious experiment may be performed, by cutting one of the larger sort in half, with a lancet or fine knife, a tribe of young ones will issue from the parts, coiled up in a fine membrane, which they soon break, uncoil themselves, and swim away, the water has been seen as many as a hundred from one cell, which may account for their great increase. By their producing their young perfect, we must conclude they are not generated, in the first instance, in the paste, by the eggs of flies, as has been generally supposed. The question is, by what means do they get into paste—for if they were in the flour, the operation of boiling it would certainly destroy them. But though most extraordinary, it is a fact that they will live in a heat of 140 degrees, and in paste too hot to bear the finger in.

The small eyes of insects are amazing pieces of mechanism, whose structure, with out the assistance of the microscope, would have remained unknown to us. Butterflies, bees, ants, and many others, have two immovable caps, composing the greatest part of the head, and containing a number of hemispheres, placed in lines with the utmost regularity, resembling lattice work; these are a collection of eyes so perfectly smooth and polished, that like so many mirrors, they reflect the images of objects—for example the image of the sun may be distinctly seen in each of them, and the real eyes, lying in the middle of them a pupil. Few insects computed eight thousand in the eye of a common fly.

**MAGNETISM BY PERCUSSION.**  
Mr. K. has instituted a series of experiments to determine magnetism, by percussion with more precision, and some of his results deserve attention. When a bar of iron, six inches and a half long, and a quarter of an inch in diameter, held vertically, and resting upon free stone, was struck with a hammer, it acquired the power of lifting six and a half grains, twice in two blows did not augment the force. When the bar rested vertically upon a face of iron, previously deprived of magnetism, two blows gave it the power of lifting eight and a half grains, and four blows, with a larger hammer, augmented the lifting power to our hundred and thirty grains. The power was also rendered magnetic. Further hammering rendered it more magnetic, and the lifting power increased. On inverting the bar, a single blow destroyed the magnetism. Two blows changed the poles. Hammering the bar in the plane of the magnetic equator also destroyed the polarity. The magnetism by percussion was augmented when the length of the bar was increased.—*United States Literary Gazette.*

**THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.**  
The following description will probably be new to the most of our readers. Its vivid details, although drawn from a work of fiction, are so well adapted to the truth of history, and relate to one of the most important events in our country's history. An event that excited the drooping confidence and courage of those who fought and prayed for us, and that did before an appearance almost despair.

The night was intensely cold, and we were delayed many hours longer than had been anticipated, by an accumulation of ice in the river. And here, if you would get a good notion of the constance of Washington at this time—the most eventful and trying moment of his life, I most recommend that you study a picture just painted by Mr. Sully of Philadelphia upon this subject. He has been singularly happy—and when I recollect the fact, Washington, as he is represented, for half an hour, was in a state of great anxiety, to me that some men must have perished if we were to wait at the time. Before we came down to the ferry—where there was as awful a storm of darkness and rain as rain, but there, when in sight of the troops, as they were so very much emboldened, every man of whom, so long as the face of their commander could be seen, even after the boats had put off, kept his eyes open, it was full of a lot of other, more animated, and heroic expression, of encouragement and confidence.

Our troops were now thrown into two divisions. We were separated from our father-in-law, who was detained under Sullivan and St. Clair to take the river road—while we, under Washington himself, Greene, Morris, and Stevens, pushed onward through what is called the Pennington road.

A few moments afterwards—just while I thought my heart lost its motion entirely—for I felt, in looking about me, and seeing the dark array of substantial, but motionless creatures, horses and wagons—as if the whole army were an apparition—a cavalcade of dead men—marching from one place of burial to another—I heard a shot, so near me that my horse leaped out of the rank. This was followed by a loud cry—two or three words—a volley—and then, shot after shot, as if a line of sentinels, sleeping upon their posts, had suddenly started up, one after the other, fired off their pieces and ran in.

Our advance was well furnished with bayonets—and they immediately charged upon the second attack of the same little skirmishing party, that had fired into them before, neglected to give the alarm—and the outposts, though they fought most gallantly, retreating step by step, behind the houses, dashing every inch, and presenting their bright bayonets, without a flash of powder, wherever we rode in upon them—so that we could not, with all our cutting and spurring, force our horses upon them—and then the moment we had faced about, blazing away upon us, and running to and fro, as if in a dream.

At last we had an opportunity for fair play. The Hessians were formed, and formed, with the whole glittering with bayonets. A tremendous struggle was going on at our right, under the very eye of Washington, with the enemy's artillery, which was taken, when, with a troop of horse, Archibald rode down, his cap off, his sword flashing like a firebrand, in the light and smoke of the musquetry—'Charge!' he cried—'charge!'—'I have fellows!' and provoke them to fire. 'Another troop! Another and another!' then, in a short time, the Hessians were all killed, leaving in the middle of them a pupil. Few soldiers computed eight thousand in the eye of a common fly.

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At an Election held by the Members of the Montgomery Historical Society of Philadelphia, held at their Hall, on Monday evening, the 15th ult. the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year.

Joseph R. Clark, President.  
Charles H. Smith, Vice-President.  
Bartholomew Reed, Secretary.  
Charles B. Reed, Assistant Secy.  
Chalky Baker, Treasurer.  
Joseph Cobb, Steward.  
Jonathan Smith, Manager.  
Philadelphia, January 10, 1827.

**MEAD'S PILLS.**  
The length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, has established for them the reputation of being the best remedy known for the relief of the above complaints. They operate mildly, removing all morbid humors, and restoring the system to its natural state, and at the same time they are so gentle, that they may be taken by the most delicate, and they will renovate and give new life and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by H. H. Mead, 145 Pearl Street, New York. Agents for the West, by H. H. & Co. 101 Broadway, New York. Agents for the South, by H. H. & Co. 101 Broadway, New York. Agents for the North, by H. H. & Co. 101 Broadway, New York.

**BOARDING SCHOOL.**  
FOR GIRLS.  
At Kimberlin, Chester County, Pa.  
This Institution was established in 1812, and has since that time been the scene of the most successful and judicious education of young ladies. It is situated in a beautiful and healthy spot, and is surrounded by a large and fertile farm, which affords the pupils the opportunity of pursuing a course of agriculture, and of acquiring the most useful and profitable knowledge.

**REMOVAL.**  
WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS.  
Sole Importer of the celebrated "Pills for the Female," by Dr. J. C. Smith, of New York. These pills are the most perfect and reliable remedy for all female complaints, and are sold by all the principal druggists and chemists in the United States.

**MOORE'S MANUFACTORY.**  
ROBINSON & CO.  
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed their store, No. 21, South Second Street, to the new building, No. 21, South Second Street, where they will continue to receive and sell all the goods and merchandise that they have on hand, and to which they will continue to add all the latest and most fashionable goods and merchandise that they can procure.

**CLOTHING STORE.**  
ASHION & SON, TAILORS,  
No. 16 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of the latest and most fashionable goods and merchandise, which we are now selling at a great discount, and at a price that will suit all the tastes and pockets of our customers.

**PLAYING CARDS.**  
F. S. STEWART.  
Sole Importer of the celebrated "Pills for the Female," by Dr. J. C. Smith, of New York. These pills are the most perfect and reliable remedy for all female complaints, and are sold by all the principal druggists and chemists in the United States.

**HEAD ACHES.**  
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**COALICE MILLSTONES.**  
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**TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.**  
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**JONAS B. PHILLIPS.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Office—Fifth Street, corner below Chestnut Street, East of the City.

**THE FRANKLIN JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED BY DR. THOMAS P. JONES, Proprietor.  
No. 101 N. 2nd Street, Philadelphia.  
The Franklin Journal is a weekly paper, published every Saturday morning, and contains the most interesting and useful information for the people of the United States.

**IRISH LINENS.**  
THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of the most beautiful and useful Irish Linens, and is now selling them at a great discount, and at a price that will suit all the tastes and pockets of our customers.

**FOR SALE.**  
A beautiful and useful Irish Linen, and is now selling them at a great discount, and at a price that will suit all the tastes and pockets of our customers.

**PROPOSALS.**  
For publishing a new weekly paper, to be entitled the "Philadelphia Literary Gazette, and REGISTER OF NEWS."  
CONDITIONS.  
It will be printed on fine paper, each number containing eight pages, quarto, which will number, every half year, a handsome volume, of a size suitable for binding.  
It will be published WEEKLY, and the first number will appear early in March.  
The price will be three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or four dollars, if credit be required.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
In establishing this Gazette, our leading object is to give to the public a more complete and useful paper, especially such as may prove of use to the American press. This Philadelphia, the most populous, wealthy and interesting city in the United States, and from its central position, enjoying facilities superior to any other for the distribution of its periodicals to distant places, should be the seat of a paper of this description, but hitherto no such paper has been published in this city, and it is our object to fill this gap.

**REMEDY FOR THE PILES.**  
The Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the most rigorous and successful tests, and is now offered to the public at a great discount, and at a price that will suit all the tastes and pockets of our customers.

**A CURIOSITY.**  
MR. GIBBS, Currier, of this city, has been exhibiting in this state a curious and interesting picture, which is now on exhibition at the residence of Mr. J. C. Smith, of New York.

**JOHN DOLBY.**  
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**CONINE'S OFFICE.**  
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HAVING experienced a very liberal share of patronage in my line of business, from my friends and customers in the preceding year, I have determined to continue the same, and to give to the public a more complete and useful paper, especially such as may prove of use to the American press.

**LA FAYETTE OFFICE.**  
KENDRICK & CO. PROPRIETORS.  
THE following are the numbers drawn in the 20th class of the UNION CANAL, and are now on exhibition at the residence of Mr. J. C. Smith, of New York.

**FORCIBLE TEETH.**  
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Sole Importer of the celebrated "Pills for the Female," by Dr. J. C. Smith, of New York. These pills are the most perfect and reliable remedy for all female complaints, and are sold by all the principal druggists and chemists in the United States.

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